



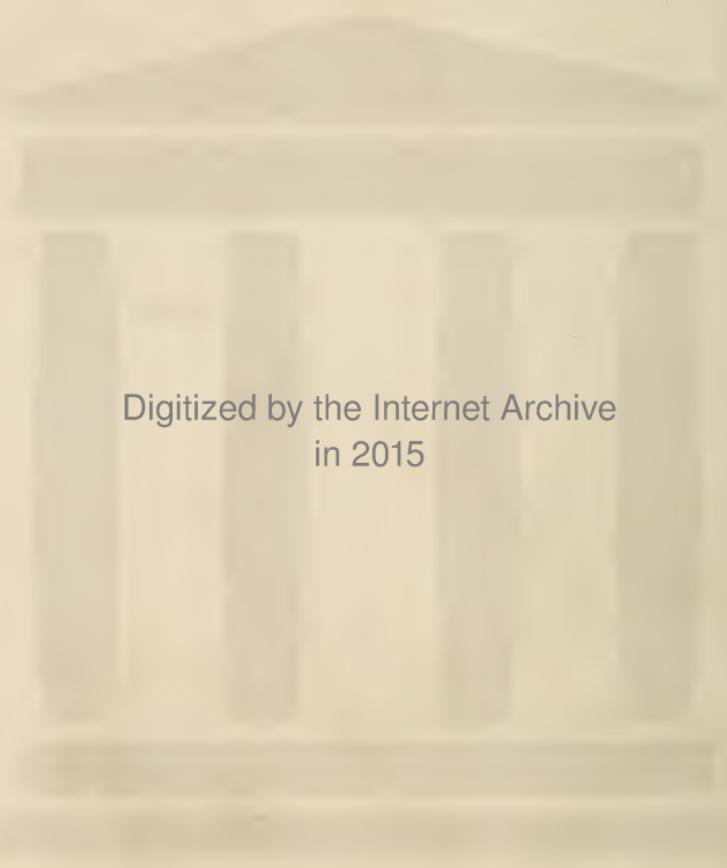
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# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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## AFRICAN COLONIZATION.\*

No thoughtful American can withhold the acknowledgment that there is due to people of African descent, in this country, the best that can be done for their welfare and happiness. Their ancestors did not, like those of European stock, come here as colonists of their own accord to find new homes, and achieve a higher destiny. They were the victims of a policy then common to the civilized world. France, Spain and England drew from the shores of Africa unwilling servants to toil for them in their colonial possessions. And so, all along our Atlantic border, the children of Ham, were, before we became a nation, "hewers of wood and drawers of water,"—menials in house and field to other families of the human race.

In the progress of human events, their descendants, now numbered by millions, are here no longer in involuntary servitude. All legal impediments to their advancement are removed. They are now free to aspire after any social or civil position to which their intelligence, education, and moral worth may entitle them. They may amass wealth, wield influence, hold office, like any other citizens. And individuals of their race have achieved such distinction among us. I think there are very few who are offended by these examples of men who have struggled up from the general abasement of their people, disarmed prejudice, and fairly secured positions of prominence and respect. Enthusiasts, who once espoused their cause when all this was impossible, and who have visions of the future of the race which, I apprehend, can never be realized on this continent, say,—why not let them remain where they are, on their native soil, and work out the problem of life, under the advantages which now are accorded to them by the amended Constitution? Doubtless, the great mass of them will continue; and get, and hold possession of all the titular rights which belong to American citizens. The removal of 5,000,000 of people across the ocean is too vast an enterprise to be seriously considered; most of them will abide where

\* An Address delivered at the Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1879, by the Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania.

Providence, favoring or adverse, has fixed their lot. Yet it will be a new chapter in human history if with all the inherent difficulties of their position—difficulties which no change in the laws of the land can possibly annul—they can attain to the same level of social, commercial, and civil progression to which a dominant race of overshadowing numbers has long ago risen. And this perpetual inferiority will not be in any great degree attributable to the prejudice which persists in looking down upon a people who have once been in bondage. It is equally true that the Indian,—civilize him as much as you will,—and the Mongolian,—in whatever swarms he may come to our shores—can never compete on the same arena with the race that for a thousand years has been in the van of human progress, and has the advantage of prepossession of education, property and power. And so, the African, impeded by his condition and history in this country, and crowded off from the track of progress by competitors of traditional precedence and overwhelming numbers, will, save in a few exceptional cases, earn a precarious livelihood by the sweat of his brow, hated and spurned by the laborers of another race who dig and delve at his side.

The more intelligent and aspiring of African stock have a far more inviting field of enterprise open before them on their ancestral shores. A free Colony, which has now risen to the dignity of an independent Republic, and which has been planted long enough to demonstrate that it has in it the elements of permanency and progression, offers them an unstinted share in its noble mission, and in its exalted destiny. There is an unencumbered field in which they may seek advancement in all that man esteems honorable without encountering invidious rivalry or universal and indomitable prejudice. Here, at a disadvantage, because their civilization is inferior to that which surrounds and overshadows them,—thither they can carry a degree of moral and mental enlightenment which shall entitle them at once to social respect, and incite them to strive for the prizes of fortune and the honors of office.

For, most of the colonists who have already found a home in Liberia immigrated under far less favorable circumstances than theirs who now, and hereafter, may embark on the same great life enterprise. They went in comparative ignorance, just released from the tutelage of servitude, and invested with the terrible responsibilities of liberty in a strange land. These have been for half a generation in the hard school of self-dependence—introduced by philanthropists to the rudiments of book-learning, and through freedom have regained the consciousness, and are fired with the ambitions of manhood. They can contribute to the common stock of society there more of the ingredients which constitute national strength, prosperity, and honor, than their predecessors could afford.

The pioneers have broken up the waste and made it ready, and have

beaten back the savages that would drive them from the strand;—now is the time; and here are the men qualified by a special Providence to go in with the winnowed grain of a higher civilization, to “possess the land which the Lord sware unto their fathers.”

The time for colonization has not passed by:—“the fulness” of it has just come. The tokens of this fact are found both here and in Africa. The experiment of political equality, now tried among us for nearly a score of years has not shown that all distinctions of race are or will be forgotten. Centuries cannot efface even the factitious lines of demarkation between the races, which a century of untoward relations has produced, and deeply scored. Nature forbids them to blend; and history pronounces that they cannot stand side by side on the same plane of elevation.

On the other hand, Africa was never so attractive as now. The American Colony, to which this Society has sent out more than 15,000 settlers, is more prosperous than ever. It is recognized in the family of Nations. Its productions and exports are increasing year by year. Its intercourse with the more intelligent tribes of the interior is constantly widening and becoming more profitable. Its schools and other institutions for the advancement of the people; its laws and administration of government, are growing more efficient and better adapted to their needs. It has had no inconsiderable share in the suppression of the slave trade, which is now denounced by all civilized nations, and by the vigilance of their navies is almost banished from the seas. Just considered as a home for the colored race, where there are none to jostle them out of the way of progress—no impediment of law or prejudice, or preoccupation on the arena of manly effort, where succeeding generations may reasonably hope to surpass their fathers in all that ennobles man and makes his life a joy to himself and a blessing to others, Liberia is, I believe, the most inviting spot on the habitable earth!

But, regarding the Colony on the Coast of Africa, planted, enlarged, cultivated, and defended by colored emigrants from the United States, as a theatre on which men of the same race can most hopefully exercise and develop the manhood that is in them, we do not half appreciate its advantages, if we think of it as a mere isolated community, bounded by the geographical limits, defined in the treaties with the barbarous tribes that compass it about; it is the gate of entrance to interior Africa. And, what interior Africa is we are only beginning to know. The researches of Barth and Livingstone, and our own Stanley, reveal to us that it is swarming with intelligent people, far superior to the tribes which on the sea coast have been debased by incessant wars, waged for the capture of prisoners to be sold to the slave-traders; that the population of the Continent is estimated at two

hundred millions; that it is rich in arable lands and precious minerals; that navigable lakes and rivers traverse the interior, and that only civilization and enterprise(which are familiar to us, so that the products of them seem to us natural elements like fire and water), are required to introduce steamboats and railroads, and telegraphs. Then those vast resources which have been "hidden from ages and generations" shall be brought out and mingled with the commerce of the world, and the millions that now "sit in darkness" shall learn to live like men, and to die in hope of immortality!

Among the first colonies of historic times were those planted by the Phenicians on the Northern shores of Africa, where France, nominally Christian, and thoroughly tolerant, has now her Colony of Algeria. England has unfurled her Red-cross banner at Sierra Leone on the West, at Cape Colony and Natal on the South, and Zanzibar on the East; and America has her watch-tower also in the cordon of Christian civilization which almost girts the Continent. The circumvallation about the stronghold of ignorance and degradation is well-nigh complete. Why do not these allied hosts interchange the signal of onset, and rise up, and go in, and possess the land for humanity, and for God? Nay, why have not the civilization and enterprise of Europe and America long since penetrated "the dark Continent," and brought its people, and its products into contact with the commerce of mankind? I answer;—first, because the reports of proceedings on the Coasts have made the tribes of the interior afraid to deal with the pale-faced and ruthless invaders from beyond the sea; second, because the climatic influences of the region have been regarded as fatal to the white race; and finally, because hitherto there have been no representatives of their own branch of the human family who in sufficient numbers have been uplifted by the civilization which they have rather seen than shared in other lands, and made willing to return to Africa, and there to do or to suffer for the regeneration of their "brethren after the flesh." When the Colonies of America and Great Britain shall have trained or drawn to themselves from lands where they were once in bondage, and always in subserviency, Negro men of lofty hopes, and generous impulses, and practical education, and daring enterprise—then Central Africa will be reached by missionaries of civilization and religion; its resources will be developed, and circulated; its people will thrill with the sense of a new and higher life; and the story of its estrangement from the great family of nations will pass away. I pity the man of the swarthy skin, who, entrusted with the clues of liberty and education, has no ambition to follow them when they lead out of darkness and doubt to such a destiny,—to possibilities of good for himself and his progeny, nowhere else to be enjoyed!

In the distribution of the human race, the sons of Ham were assigned to Africa; to its peculiarities of food and climate their constitu-

tions are accommodated. A century of life in other climes has not obliterated this natural adaptation. Experiment has proved that colored emigrants from America survive and flourish where men of another race lose vigor, sicken and die. They are the elected redeemers of their Father Land. It waits their coming:—it sent them forth with tears; it will receive them again with joy!

This Society, which once was impugned as an agent of domestic agitation, and again traduced as the enemy of the blacks, has in all time numbered among its supporters many of the distinguished divines, patriots and statesmen of our country. Its beneficent errand and work is, to aid worthy colored persons of either sex, and in any vigorous stage of life, who may desire to seek a home on the shores of that fruitful and pleasant Continent from which their fathers were torn away; to help them in their outfit, and to secure them a freehold on their arrival.

It is a noble and far-reaching charity, conferring a blessing not only on its immediate recipients, but on their children and children's children, “even to the years of many generations;”—not only on these, but by them replenishing that well-spring of life and hope, in the desert, the overflow of whose waters will refresh, and gladden the waste places that lie beyond. And again, the civilization which through this medium shall reach at length to the waiting myriads in Central Africa will give back a reflected light to the source of its emanation, and the entire world will be brighter and happier when there shall no longer be a dark and dreary spot on all its habitable compass.

I stood lately in Westminster Abbey, that Mausoleum of the mighty dead, at the spot where rest the weary feet of the great English Explorer, by whose adventurous journeys the world has learned so much of the “secret places” of the earth; and on Livingstone’s monument which overhangs the place of his repose, I read the record of his prayer offered in loneliness in the wilds of Central Africa; and here I repeat it as my own in this place of concourse, “May Heaven’s richest blessing come down on every one, American, English or Turk, who helps to heal the open sore of the world, Amen.”

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#### EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.\*

What is the sentiment of the colored people of this country, the South especially, in respect to making the United States their home, and in respect to emigration to Liberia?

A few evenings ago, I asked of the over two hundred young colored men and women who have come from throughout the land, principally

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\* An Address delivered at the Sixty-second Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., January 21, 1879, by Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Principal of the Hampton Institute, Virginia.

from the South, to the Hampton school for an education, what they thought of going to Liberia. A dozen hands went quickly up. I inquired of each one the ground of his idea. A variety of reasons was given that, I believe, fairly illustrates the status of the negro mind on the Liberia question.

One young man had, in the spirit of Christian discipleship, consecrated himself to the work of preaching the gospel in that land; several felt that in this country the negro never will be, as they expressed it, "free;" that the black man is and will be far from being free to all that is open to the white man, and that only in a land of their own can they be on even terms with all, and find the freedom which they seek.

The students had heard of coffee culture in Liberia and of other inducements to go; but, on the other hand, some were awaiting letters from friends who had gone over promising to write how they got on, but had never been heard from; some had heard of great havoc among emigrants, and there was a general sense of insecurity and uncertainty as to that country.

One fair-skinned, bright girl had an uncle who had organized sixteen churches in Liberia and was full of hope and enthusiasm. She meant to go as a missionary; other young women had the same idea; the great majority had no thought of emigration, and many had decided notions against the Republic.

As a whole, the students of Hampton expect to remain in this country, their idea being expressed by one who said "The colored man is better off here than anywhere else in the world."

Our students have, more than once, been addressed by prominent Southern men who have said to them, in effect: "Many of you are Virginians; we must work together to build up this Commonwealth. We believe in this work of education; you shall have your share of the school money and we will protect you in your rights."

This is the tone of progressive men at the South, and their strength is indicated by the fact that, at least in Virginia, no Democratic candidate dares venture, in his canvas for election to office, to denounce the public school system.

The intelligent colored men and women who are honestly working for the real welfare of their people in the Southern States, are, so far as I know about them, winning the respect, good-will and moral support of the people of all classes, and in spite of many discouragements, are generally cheerful and contented. Even the average freedman does not care to change his home. Yet, in some quarters, there are grievous complaints of hard times, poor pay and bad treatment, which create a desire for a place where living may be easier.

It would be strange if among the four millions of Anglo-Africans

there were not men of honest purpose and good capacity, anxious to try a country of their own. The missionary idea is gaining strength every year. The little company of graduates from negro schools in America, one of them from Hampton, who are doing excellent work at the Mendi Mission, under the American Missionary Association, near to Liberia, is proof that the peculiar field of the enlightened freedmen of this country is not forgotten.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Boston, is looking to the South for men to enter the grand field opened up by Stanley whenever the means shall be in hand; and I do not think it will seek in vain.

Twelve years ago an earnest but unsuccessful effort was made by that Board to secure colored missionaries for Africa; yet there were many scores of educated negroes in the Northern States.

We are likely, I believe, to find in the South the finest products of Anglo-African civilization, a better, simpler, more straight-forward development. Thence, not exclusively of course, will go across the sea the men who will best illustrate to the world the capabilities of their race. White men will get a large part of the money that is to be made from African trade, but I have faith that colored men will do their full share in the work of regeneration waiting to be done there, the need of which is the most piteous "Macedonian Cry" that ever was sent over to Christendom.

Africa—Liberia as one of its open doors—is the field for an Anglo-African crusade. No other region is for a moment to be thought of compared with this. Just as, in the Providence of God, His people are set free, and the young and earnest and able among them are rising to a plane of Christian manhood and womanhood, the wonders and resources of the Dark Continent are unfolded. Who doubts the final triumph of right over wrong in the carrying back there of the very Christ to build up whose Kingdom the slave-hunters were unconscious agents.

But there must be men and women of pure devotion and lives, of clear, wise heads, and endowed with common sense. The requisition for common sense will be the hardest to fill.

Among our colored people there is a discontented class; on edge with things here; much occupied with its grievances, and, those of this class who are plucky and adventurous, are disposed to try the Colored Republic.

As things are here, the finer the cultivation of a colored man, the keener his sufferings—especially in the North, where his mental and moral wants are so lavishly supplied, but his social cravings neglected, and his tinted skin is a *taboo* from congenial association. I think I am right in stating that their advanced culture in America tends to skepticism. The old religious nature is, to an educated negro, with-

ered by the pain that comes from finding that that which God made, his complexion, is as a sign set against him—a mark of degradation.

Yet among the colored people themselves there is a prejudice of color, here unobserved, because overpowered by that of the whites which lumps together under its ban the purest black and the clearest white (provided a few drops of negro blood can be traced to the latter,) and by making common cause between them forces them into one social body. Remove this pressure from the outside and those of pure and mixed blood become mutually jealous; the latter assuming a superiority by reason of the white or "Norman" blood in their veins, and the pure being proud of their purity. This is illustrated in Jamaica where the whites, colored and blacks, are completely severed socially. A trustee of Liberia College told me that this question had given some trouble in the appointments at that institution, and it appears in Liberian politics. Going over there is not entire escape from prejudice of color.

There was evinced, in my conversation with the students at Hampton, much curiosity about Liberia. They represent a class of negroes who take a very matter-of-fact view of that country; they wish to "better themselves," and in their pinching poverty, and in the money famine of the South, turn eagerly to brighter prospects.

Wise, just treatment of the colored laborer in the South is far from universal. I never saw or heard of a successful Southern farmer who did not believe in negro labor as "the best in the world;" yet one of the leading agricultural journals says, "We are cursed with negro labor."

The "darkey" is a convenient scapegoat for those who want to blame somebody if ends don't meet. Good, kind management and wise directing heads are indispensable to success with colored workmen, and that they don't always get; the latter depend very much for the value of their labor upon favorable outward conditions, the frequent absence of which is to be expected in their circumstances.

Liberia, as giving to the enterprising but discontented or ill-treated negro laborer scope and challenge for all his powers, is a most important factor in reconstruction. It is simple justice, very inadequate, but so far as it goes is a recognition of his claim to try the land he was torn from.

Thirty years ago, statesmen like Clay and Webster talked of the nation's debt to the negro, and this inspired the Colonization scheme, which commanded a strong support from the South. After slapping the abolitionists in the face with their talk of right and wrong, a later generation freed the slave, as a war measure enfranchised him, used his vote as political capital, and, after squandering it, have left the burden of his education and improvement to the old slave-holders. The account has not yet been squared. It is as true to-day as it was thirty

years ago that there is debt to the race brought here by violence and wrong, and a part of that debt is a fair chance in the land of their fathers.

A difficulty in the Liberian question is the negroes' self-distrust. The race has sadly, perhaps inevitably, adopted the white man's idea of itself. It has, as a whole, no enthusiasm, no idea or sentiment.

It lacks organizing power, guiding instincts. It has no genius for throwing and keeping uppermost its best and ablest men; it has plenty of feeling, but no flow of it, no tendency to any clear and general end or purpose. Such tendency is developed slowly, by long experience, by endless struggle with difficulty ending in victory, and that the citizens of Liberia have just commenced. The ex-slave is not easily allured to a country ruled by his own people. I have an impression that the Liberians are lacking, like the race here, in *esprit de corps*, in patriotic sentiment and in strong administration.

There should be accorded to the freedmen the widest opportunity to make for themselves homes on African shores if they choose to try it. I rejoice in the existence of the Colonization Society, believing in its work, the founding of an African Republic. I believe in it as a beginning, not as an end; a hopeful beginning; a good showing for thirty years of effort. It is not a power; but is it not a germ of power? Generations alone can answer this. To disparage it by contrast is to reprobate the negro for being unfortunate. It were better to blame the Almighty directly for His doings in permitting suffering, injustice and misfortune to exist.

Give the negro a chance. You don't despise the tottering steps of a little child: time and hard knocks only can bring strength. Let the black man's slender self-respect stiffen by struggle, and his race pride gain by race effort. In the United States it is a curse to be black; the highly educated negro is like a man without a country. Help him to make one for himself.

The African race has been pushed suddenly from the depths of bondage to the highest liberty; it has skipped centuries in the line of development. On its unaccustomed height it is confused; it is in its own way; easily victimized by bad men, and troubles are inevitable.

Genuine progress is slow, and is the result not so much of struggle, as of successful struggle. The thing must not only be attempted, but it must be done, and there should be a century in which to do it.

When a Northern man recently asked me "Have the colored people improved in morals in the past ten years," I asked him, "Has New England improved in morals in the past ten years?" Every stage of civilization has its peculiar difficulties and nations forge slowly ahead.

Progress is a moral rather than a material thing. All that is good in civilization is "The sum of the sacrifices of those who have gone before us."

The African question, at bottom, is whether there will be enough men and women of that race who shall unselfishly and wisely devote themselves to its welfare. Whatever shall be fine in their future will rest on this foundation of sacrifice.

Has Liberia the men, or can she get them from here? With them her future is assured, and she will move Africa.

Ten such men would save her.

The Colonization Society claims much for its success so far. Considering that it has planted exotic ideas where men have for ages been fixed in the lowest conditions, the Republic may be considered a wonder. Compare it with the early stages of our own country's growth and there is nothing to discourage.

We know too little about her. The roll of pamphlets sent me to read contains no exhaustive statement of facts, but general expressions of praise. I never felt really informed about Liberia till I read the letters of Mr. Williams, correspondent of the *Charleston News and Courier*, whose mingled criticism and commendation made the Republic appear like any new terrestrial region, full of advantages and of disadvantages. For the first time I found what an intelligent man would say against it. There is need of a fair, forcible account of that country, with maps and pictures, that shall be to the colored man what a chart is to a sailor—a guide to success and a guard against disaster.

How about colored communities in the United States?

A colony composed of the 450 manumitted slaves of John Randolph was, in 1846, placed in Miami County, Ohio. "They suffered much at "first from prejudice, yet soon found kind friends. While producing "nothing remarkable, the old have died off and the new generation has "made considerable advancement. They, however, owe more to external influences than to inherent qualities." This statement I gleaned from an apparently reliable letter to the *New York Tribune*.

There are negro communities of which I have no definite knowledge, notably one or two in Canada; but all, I believe, were established by an influence from without. Certainly, in America, the negroes show no tendency in themselves to segregate.

They drift to the cities in throngs, where their mortality increases and their self-respect, as a class, seems to diminish.

In a simple, industrious, country life, the freedmen gain in numbers and in average prosperity and worth.

Against this background of life in America, stands Liberia, attempting achievements whose success its record here makes doubtful.

Let us wait and see the negro on his own ground, on his own resources, blundering away, but slowly learning from his blunders—as we all do—getting experience and digesting it. Let the negro race maintain a respectable republic, and it will furnish the best possible answer to the charge so often made, "The negro has done nothing."

## A REMINISCENCE OF HENRY CLAY.—THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

*To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser :*

“There’s a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough-hew them how we will.”

In the year 1840 the name of your present correspondent was entered as a life director of the “American Colonization Society.” It then stood last on the list of some twenty or more. It now stands the first, all those who then preceded it having passed to a higher life. During the nearly forty years I have felt an abiding faith that the little colony of Liberia was destined, under the auspices of this Society (whatever might be its hindrances and oppositions,) to become the nucleus from whence would proceed the regeneration and civilization of Africa. In the fulness of this faith I still abide. If Africa is ever brought within the pale of civilization it must be through the agency of its own expatriated sons. The white man cannot live in the equatorial regions of the dark continent. In this consists the success and permanency of the Republic of Liberia and its expansion after the order and progress of the United States, until a great nation of states is created extending from the Atlantic to the Indian ocean, as the United States now reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

That this great work, if done at all, must be done by the colored race, was strikingly exemplified in the expedition fitted out by the British government some years ago under the auspices of the late Thomas Fowell Buxton for the exploration of the river Niger, which consisted of three armed vessels with an aggregate crew of three hundred and one men, one hundred and eight of whom were Africans. After ascending the Niger some two hundred miles the expedition was obliged to return to England after losses by African fever of forty-one men, *not one of whom was of the African race.*

It is probably not too much to expect that the civilization of Africa from shore to shore, east and west, may be accomplished by the year 2000. Judging from the comparative progress made by the first European emigrants to America and those to Liberia, it seems fair to assume that even this period may be anticipated by some years. The first emigrants from America arrived in Liberia about sixty years ago. The new Republic has scarcely arrived at a corresponding age when the English colonies in America had in some instances become extinct and in all others reduced to the greatest extremities, when it has assumed an honorable position among civilized nations, holding diplomatic relations with most of these and having a minister with full diplomatic powers at the Court of Saint James, who is “recognized personally in the highest social and literary circles.” Well, too, would it be, let me say in connection with this cir-

cumstance, if our government would take note of the intimacy that is cementing between the British and Liberian governments. England, whose very existence depends upon commerce and manufactures, has a keen perception of what relates to her interest in these respects and has probably already apprehended the fact that, as the people of the temperate zones progress in knowledge they will also in the arts, so that those of the different nationalities will supply themselves with their own manufactures of every kind. When that epoch arrives international trade will be very much confined to the exchange of articles manufactured in temperate latitudes, with the rare products produced by the populations of tropical regions, of which Africa in the near future, from its preponderating equatorial extent, will furnish a very large share. For this reason it would be wise for our government to foster the feeling of fraternity that the Liberian colonists still, notwithstanding the manifold wrongs they have received at our hands, entertain for the people of the United States, to say nothing of the vast amount we owe the race for the unrequited toil that has added thousands of millions to our national wealth. One hundred millions of this store, which in the balance of eternal Justice rightly belongs to those who earned it with the sweat of their brow, just at this juncture when the eyes of so many of our colored citizens are turned toward their fatherland, might give an impetus to emigration to Liberia that would soon be advantageously felt on both continents. Liberia would receive an accession of citizens whose presence would be welcome and beneficial to all in those regions, whilst the country where they cannot remain without causing jealousies and disturbances would be benefited socially and politically by their removal. It should be regarded as a national shame that it costs fifteen cents to send a letter from New York to Liberia,\* and that by the round-about way of Liverpool.

At the period when the country was convulsed throughout with the proposed passage of the fugitive slave law, I published many articles and pamphlets advocating the establishment of a postal line of government vessels, which should also carry colored emigrants at a nominal price to Liberia, with the view, in part, of moderating, if possible, the angry sectional feelings that then prevailed with almost like intensity as immediately before the attack on Fort Sumter. I also drew up the form of a memorial to Congress to which I obtained, by personal application, the signatures of the governor and lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, all the heads of the State departments and those of every individual member of both houses of the legislature with the exception of six. To these were added the signatures of all the justices of the supreme court. These I considered representative men of the people of Rhode Island, and therefore I confined the signatures strictly to them alone. The prayer of the memorial went pretty fully into the then unsettled and

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\* Just reduced to five cents.

agitated state of our national affairs, deprecating any resort to violence and advocating a spirit of forbearance from all citizens and both sections of the Union, south and north. This petition I handed to Henry Clay on the occasion of a visit he was making at my house. We had conversed and corresponded on the subjects I touched upon several times before. He read the petition more than once and then taking me by the hand, and addressing me in a serious and deliberate tone said: "Mr. Hazard, I fully approve of the objects you set forth in this paper. I will have it presented and read in Congress," and "I will make it the closing act of my political life to see it carried into effect," or words of like import and I think almost the same. Mr. Clay was then in the United States Senate. The petition called for an appropriation of money, and, of course, he had to hand it to a friend in the lower House. It was read and referred to a special committee, of which the Hon. F. P. Stanton of Tennessee was chairman. Whether there was other matter of like import before the committee I do not now remember, but I think there was. The committee reported a bill to the House, in which a recommendation was made to appropriate from the United States Treasury five millions of dollars for the objects asked for in the Rhode Island memorial. The committee recommended that three war steamers should be built and equipped at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars each, to run monthly to Liberia, alternately from New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, carrying mails, and touching at Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk outward bound; and on the return passages at certain ports in Portugal, Spain, France and England, including Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon and Brest. These ships, when placed under contract were to be required to carry as many passengers (not exceeding twenty-five hundred each trip) to Liberia, as the African Colonization Society should provide, at a cost of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age and five dollars each for all under that age. The contractors were to carry the mails for the sum of forty thousand dollars per annum.

If Mr. Clay lived long enough to have brought his great influence to bear on the passage of the bill at a proper time, I know not what might have been the effect. As it was, he was overtaken with his last sickness not long after the bill was reported in Congress, but not before he had made an able speech in advocacy of its claims, a copy of which he sent me. But whether the speech was made on some incidental question in the Senate or in a meeting of the Colonization Society, of which he was President at his death, I do not recollect, nor do I know what became of the pamphlet containing it. I think, however, I gave it to some one who wanted to possess Mr. Clay's autograph. I have always felt that, had the bill passed Congress and its provisions been carried into effect, it might have operated as a safety-valve on the subject of slavery until some amicable plan might have been perfected by the wise heads

of the nation by which slavery in the United States would have been gradually done away with without bloodshed, and at a tithe of the cost in money of the late civil war, to say nothing of the angry feeling it has engendered which will not probably be entirely allayed for half a century to come.

I know that Mr. Clay never regarded the passage of the fugitive slave law in any other light than as a *temporary measure*, and that whilst he politically approved of it and advocated it because he deemed it the most feasible *constitutional* measure that could be carried through Congress in the then excited state of public feeling, its provisions were at fault with his higher moral sentiments. I tried repeatedly, both in conversation and by letter, to persuade him with my feeble powers to modify the bill so as to allow owners to reclaim their fugitive slaves and then receive their value in money in lieu of returning them to slavery. This, Mr. Clay thought, would be impracticable on account of the frauds it would lead to. In talking with him on the subject, I remember once telling him that however constitutional the law might be, the moral sentiment of the North would never permit it being carried into effect, and appealed to him to say, in case a slave that he knew to be grossly abused by his master should flee to his house and throw himself on his protection, whether he would surrender him into his hands, whatever the law might require? Mr. Clay answered with emphasis, "No, I would not." Subsequent to this conversation, which occurred at our breakfast table at Vaucluse, I received several letters from him on the subjects I have referred to, among others the following, written with his own hand:—

ASHLAND, 23d Nov., 1850.

*My Dear Sir:*—I received your favor of the 14th instant, which I have perused with much attention and pleasure. It is full of sentiments of humanity, benevolence and patriotism worthy of your heart. I am afraid with you that the fugitive slave bill is to give much trouble. You will have seen that the South is everywhere taking strong ground against its repeal, or special modification. I fear that your remedy of paying a portion of the value of unclaimed slaves would, if practicable to be adopted, be liable to serious objections, and lead in operation to fraudulent results. I hope that the law can be maintained, unless it can be shown to have unconstitutional defects, which I do not believe.

You overrate, my dear sir, my ability to allay the agitation; but whatever I have shall be freely devoted to the object, with the most perfect disinterestedness personally.

I had intended to direct my exertions at the coming session to the great interests of colonization, and especially to the object of establishing a line of steamers on an economical plan; but I now apprehend that the agitation and excitement arising out of the fugitive law will ren-

der the moment inauspicious for any successful effort. The ultra South has seen in the scheme of colonization, through the distant vista, a project of general emancipation. That feeling was wearing away, but it is aroused again by what has recently passed, and is passing, in regard to slavery. It is only in a period of calm, when the passions are stilled, that an appeal can be favorably made to the South. Without its co-operations to some extent, it would be inexpedient to rely altogether on Northern support. You, in your quiet and delightful retreat at Vaucluse, can form no full conception of the violence of the passions boiling over in Congress. With great respect,

I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Mr. Thomas R. Hazard.

What we want just now is another Henry Clay in Congress to revive, with some modifications, Stanton's deferred bill for the establishment of a national line of mail and emigrant steamers to Liberia, and enforce it with his overpowering genius, ability and force. But where are we to look for another man like Clay, full a head and shoulders taller in patriotism, intellect, eloquence and unselfishness than his fellows? That the American Colonization Society would do all in its power to promote the entire success of the action of Congress in these directions there can be no doubt. Oh that we could all unite and help benighted "Ethiopia, to stretch out her hands unto God!"

THOMAS R. HAZARD.

*For The African Repository.*

#### A MISSIONARY FOR AVERY STATION.

On Monday evening, January 15th, students of the College and citizens of the village of Berea, Ky., extended to Elmore Anthony, the parting hand and hearty God-speed, as he started for Avery station, Mendi Mission, Western Africa. He is to take charge of the industrial department of the Mission, for which he is eminently fitted. Not one man in a thousand is so healthful and so finely developed physically. He has here shown himself a uniform, steadfast christian, very faithful in all offices of trust, and remarkably discreet in all his intercourse with society. He was a faithful student, almost ready to graduate. He is thoroughly interested in political science, correct government, and has practical views in reference to social relations and duties. A few years ago he was a slave, then a soldier, lately a student, now a missionary to a grand continent.

In his parting address he said to his classmates, "get ready; then places will be ready for you; I go, because God calls, I am glad to go. My old master represented two countries. I shall, under God, represent

two continents. I hope to get into the interior, and see what I can of that land to which I go."

It is a glorious work to find such men—men who a few years ago were slaves; now Christianized, educated, and fitted to do their part in snatching that richest, grandest of all continents from the thraldom of ignorance, superstition, idolatry and crime. God prosper you in the good work of sending such men.

JOHN G. FEE.

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#### ANNUAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GARDNER.

According to custom, President Gardner read his first annual Message to the Legislature of Liberia, December 12, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Monrovia, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. Its main features may be thus briefly stated:

1. *Immigration.* The Liberian Exodus Association and the late accession by the barques *Azor* and *Liberia* are noticed, and the President recommends, since there is a lively spirit of emigration pervading the American Union, that some law should be passed preparing for it.

2. *The Currency* The President adverts to the act regulating the burning of a certain portion of the currency received at the Treasury department, and considers that the execution of the act during the year has had a beneficial effect, not only in promoting labor throughout the country but that it has nearly brought the currency to a par with gold.

3. *The Railway Scheme.* The President expatiates on the salient features of such a species of locomotion in Liberia. He favors the proposals of Messrs. Criswick and Burnell of London for the construction of a Railway from Monrovia to Musardu, and asks the *Senate* to ratify the concession made by him early in the year.

4. *Foreign Relations.* President Gardner states that these are of a friendly and reciprocal character.

5. *The Commission on the North West Boundary Question.* This subject is reviewed at length.

6. *Internal Affairs.* It is recommended that an act be passed at the present session to increase the revenue. Special attention is called to the subject of the foreign debt, and the duty is enforced of legislation to meet all demands and thus rescue the credit and honor of the Government. The President deems frequent changes in the Executive chair disorganizes matters considerably. In this connection he reviews the pristine days of the Republic, during the peaceful, pleasant and prolonged terms of Roberts and Benson. He recommends that the acts relating to Navigation, Commerce and Revenue should be consolidated in order that the laws on these subjects be made plain. He thinks National Fairs and rewards for industry, genius and enterprise would tend to foster and develop internal improvements. He recommends that new ports of entry be opened and the Coffee interest be protected by a high tariff. It is his opinion that a statute of Escheat should be passed.

*Education.* The President hopes that educational matters may claim the serious attention of the Legislature and invites attention to the laws regulating the public schools, suggesting that the several acts be amended and consolidated in order to give greater efficiency to the educational system.

## AFRICAN EXPLORATION NOTES.

The German Parliament has contributed \$25,000 to the German Association for African exploration, which provides the means for carrying on an extensive expedition under Herr Rohlfs. This is intended to traverse the Eastern Sahara by way of the oases of Kufarah and Wajanga and to explore the water-shed between the rivers Shari, Benue, and Ogowai. An important element in the expedition will consist of conveyances capable of being used either as carts or boats and an escort of twenty armed Europeans. Another expedition under the auspices of the German Association is also about starting from Loando in a different direction. Dr. Fisher is proceeding inward from Zanzibar.

France has appropriated 100,000 francs for a scientific expedition to Central Africa, under M. L'Abbe Debaize. He is a young man of thirty-three, of fine education and attainments, familiar with Arabic and several East African languages; and having passed special courses in divinity, astronomy and natural history, much is anticipated from his investigations.

THE Italians are making preparations for the exploration of Central Africa. One expedition is already at Shoa; and another, still more completely equipped, will shortly proceed to Zeylah, a port in the Somali country and will there be met by Menelek, King of Shoa, who appears to be influenced by the most cordial feelings of good-will toward the explorers.

Captain Pinto, the famed Portuguese explorer, telegraphs to the Minister of the Navy that he is within a few days journey of the Indian Ocean, having gone across from the west coast. He lost nearly all of his followers and porters, but saved his geographical and topographical charts, three volumes of notes, many meteorological studies, three volumes of drawings, and a regular diary of the entire exploration of the Upper Zambezi, with seventy-two cataracts, and rapids and plans of waterfalls. Captain Pinto's explorations were mainly devoted to this great stream, running ten degrees south of the Congo and like it, crossing the continent almost in its full breadth.

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*From the African Expositor, Raleigh, N. C.*

## MISSIONARY FOR LIBERIA.

James O. Hayes, one of the students of Shaw University who graduated at the close of the present session, intends to go as a missionary to Liberia, accompanied by his parents and others, as soon as they can secure transportation. Also, Miss Cornelia Bellamy, one of the young ladies of Estey Seminary, anticipates going with her parents during the coming winter.

This explains the growing interest in foreign missions among the colored Baptists of North Carolina. Some may ask, are not the colored people too poor to give anything to Foreign Missions? We think not. They are ready and willing to give, and while there is great need of labor in the home field, yet there is a strong tie that binds them to their kindred in Africa, and as one after another chooses Africa as a field for missionary labor, there will be a very great effort on the part of the colored people of this country to render all the aid they possibly can. We believe that instead of lessening missionary efforts at home, it will greatly strengthen a true missionary spirit and lead to still greater efforts to evangelize the ignorant and degraded at their own doors.

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*From the Southern Workman.*

#### MATTERS AND THINGS IN LIBERIA.

Not long since, Mr. Benjamin Coates of Philadelphia remarked to us that Hon. D. B. Warner of Liberia was the most trusty and sensible African he had ever had correspondence with, or used words to that effect. We sought an introduction: the letter which we publish below will be read with interest.

MONROVIA, February 14, 1879.

*Gen. S. C. Armstrong,*

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ult., in which you submit to me several questions touching matters and things in Liberia.

To your first question, ‘What is the condition of the people [here], are they anxious for a higher civilization, or are they content with the existing order of things?’ I have to answer: The people are not content with the present order of things, and they are daily using their best endeavors to improve them, and to raise themselves to a higher standard of civilization; but that civilization when attained, will be in exact accord with their peculiar instincts, and not in harmony, altogether, with the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon people.

Second, ‘How is the color feeling?’ &c. This is a question which requires tender and careful handling, and it should be touched only in extreme cases. The Negro and the mulatto here are already so mixed up in marriage that it would be a very difficult matter to undertake a division of the two. Your scientists, however, are correct in their views, when they give it as their opinion that pure races hurt themselves when they amalgamate with the impure parts of those races; or, in the other direction—where the pure White man amalgamates with the pure Negro woman, the issue of the two is physically crippled and morally injured—the fusion of the two bloods works confusion and only confusion.

It would, therefore, be far better for both of the pure races, were the White race to keep to itself and the Negro race to itself,—the issue of each would be healthier and stronger, and their moral natures would be more normal and less apt to be warped out of the line of their good tendencies.

Third, As we have no data from which to gather facts on that subject, I am wholly unprepared to say what percentage of immigrants die every year. I can, however, say this, that out of a company of fifty immigrants that landed here February 7th, a year ago, only four have since died. One of these was a babe, the second, a woman between seventy and eighty years old. The health of immigrants can be preserved by the immigrants themselves adhering to the advice, both of their attending physicians and the older settlers,—this advice includes the kinds as well as the quantities of food that should be taken during acclimation; as also when the immigrant should, and when he should not, go out into the field to labor.

Fourth, If it is to the monetary state of the country you have reference when you ask, 'To what do you [I] attribute the present state of affairs in Liberia?' the one and only reply is, that, I attribute it to a want of a strict economy, persevered in, in the management of the financial department of the country. This done, everything else will move forward satisfactorily.

Fifth, Coffee culture is being pushed onward with commendable energy and with profit. The foreign demand for Liberia coffee, in the shape of scions and seed, and for clean coffee for table use, is daily increasing.

In conclusion, I have to record my heartfelt thanks to the good Mr. Benjamin Coates, your introducer to myself, for the many kind words he has always taken pleasure in speaking in my behalf, since 1845—the year we first had dealings with each other.

Yours very respectfully,

D. B. WARNER.

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#### BREWERVILLE AND THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER.

BY PROF. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, D.D.

I went to Liberia last month and spent two weeks. I visited Monrovia and the St. Paul's river. I found much to inspire hope for the future. You will, no doubt, have seen in the papers the account of my reception at Monrovia. A similar reception was tendered me on the St. Paul's river. I visited the new settlement of Brewerville, which is said to be behind Arthington in progress, but I found a great deal to encourage. Like the settlers of Arthington the people are all black and

they have gone cheerfully to work in the soil. Their coffee is most promising. I was surprised to notice the extent to which they have cultivated that article. In 1869, I passed through that section of country going to the Mohammedan town of Vonswah, from which it is only a few minutes walk. The whole region was then covered with heavy forest, while most of its present occupants were in poverty in America. It is now a perfect garden : and they are pushing towards the interior as fast as they get accessions. I addressed an assembly of them and contrasted the appearance of things as I saw them then to what they were a few years ago : reminded them how the wilderness had bloomed and blossomed, and called their attention to the difference of their own circumstances from what they were only a few years ago in America. They seemed cheerful, happy, industrious and hopeful.

Lieutenants Drake and Vreeland of the U. S. Steamer *Ticonderoga*, have made a complete survey, first, of the St. Paul's river, from the bar to the rapids, taking soundings the whole way; and proceeded from Millsburg, half the distance to Boporo, being obliged to return on account of the expiration of the time allowed them by Commodore Shufeldt. They constructed a map of their labors and forwarded it with a copy of their report to the Secretary of State at Monrovia.

Mr. Allen B. Hooper, the originator of coffee planting in Liberia, is now with me on a visit to this colony. He has been twenty-nine years in Liberia without going out of the bar, though he has been in the interior for two hundred miles. He comes to Sierra Leone and is most agreeably surprised at the large, active and thriving Negro population which he sees, and at the regular intercourse between Sierra Leone and the distant interior. A large caravan of several hundred men arrived here a few weeks ago from Timbuctoo, Sego and Boure, bringing gold, ivory, hides, &c. They were mostly Mohammedans and a more robust, intelligent looking set of men it would be hard to find anywhere.

SIERRA LEONE, April 23d, 1879.

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#### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the office of the President, Judge G. Washington Warren, No. 54 Devonshire Street, Boston, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1879.

The officers of the Society for the last year were re-elected. Resolutions moved by the Rev. Dr. Blagden and seconded by Dr. Henry Lyon were adopted as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society has from the time of its origin to this day, a period of more than half a century, ever kept before the mind of the nation the duty of doing all in its power for the religious, intellectual, social and domestic elevation of the colored race.

*Resolved*, That in its efforts to do this a Republic of freemen has been founded on the coast of Africa, now blessed with the institutions of religion, good learning and social and domestic purity, shedding its light in the darkness of that continent, and reflecting on our own country the blessings and encouragements of its own Christian philanthropy.

*Resolved*, That in the present freedom from bondage of the colored race in our land, and their accompanying movements to seek new forms of social and domestic advancement, the Massachusetts Colonization Society is constrained strenuously to urge on the Parent Society in Washington the importance of immediately employing an agency that shall press on the attention of all our fellow-citizens the favorable crisis thus presented for a wise and persevering zeal in forwarding the interests and influence of the Republic of Liberia.

*Resolved*, That the Massachusetts Colonization Society pledges its active co-operation in all such efforts for this end.

The Rev. D. C. Haynes has been appointed by the American Colonization Society to represent it in Massachusetts.

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#### COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

At the Annual session of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society in January last, it was decided that a public meeting in connection with the Pennsylvania Auxiliary should be held in Philadelphia. The result of this action was a meeting on Monday evening, May 12th, in Association Hall, in that City. Among those who occupied seats on the platform, besides those hereafter named, were the Rev. Charles G. Currie, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Henry M. Turner, D. D., Rev. Henry L. Phillips, Reginald Fendall, Esq., of Washington City, and Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., of Mount Holly, N. J.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., Hon. Eli K. Price then nominated Hon. John H. B. Latrobe as Chairman. Upon taking the chair, President Latrobe delivered an address, in which he ably and succinctly described the origin of the American Colonization Society, and the work which it had already accomplished in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia. It offers a home in the land of their forefathers for all those colored men who think there is a better chance for them there than in the United States. The trade of Africa is being sought after now by all nations. The American Colonization Society is successfully laboring to Christianize a vast continent, and it will do for Africa what the pilgrims North and South did for us. When a prosperous people shall have made Africa attractive to the colored people of this country, then will the negro question be segregated by all men as settled forever.

Rev. Dr. James Saul submitted the following resolutions, which were subsequently unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That the American Colonization Society, in the establishment of the free and independent Republic of colored people on the west coast of Africa, which has been recognized as a Christian nation by the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia and other leading Powers of the world, is entitled to the sympathy and aid of the philanthropist and Christian.

*Resolved*, That under the well-ordered Government of the Republic of Liberia, political and religious liberty have been sustained and promoted among a people where formerly the cruel and barbarous slave-trade prevailed, thus affording a natural and important gateway for the exploration, commerce and Christianization of Africa.

*Resolved*, That the disinterested efforts of the American Colonization Society have obtained great results for the benefit of the colored people who availed themselves of its proffered advantages, and that the opportunity to accomplish even more glorious achievements for the race should be improved by enlarged liberality.

Rev. Henry W. Warren, D.D., said those present were gathered together in the interest of the founding of a nation. Immigration and emigration are what cause nations to thrive. There is no resurrection for a nation lost in pleasure unless a new element is brought into it and changes the whole plan of operation. God has put in man a spirit of unrest. He wants to go where new homes can be found and better times follow. All the great nations of ages have come from these emigrations, and all the continents have been settled in this way, each greater than the other. And now comes Africa. It is the dark continent yet. What can be done for it? There must be the inspiration of new ideas, and power must come to them from abroad. We must give the new country our ideas.

The next address was by Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D., of Brooklyn, who said that the Society had been in existence but thirty years when it founded a government in a far distant country, a feat which is unparalleled in history. The work of the Society is in the interest of the African by the Anglo-Saxon, who tore him years ago from his home. The question is, Will the Negro remain here and accept the contumely of caste, or will he cast his lot in Africa among his peers? He did not believe the colored man was averse to emigrating to Africa, but there were many of our people North and South, the Northern politician and the Southern planter, who are opposed to his leaving. Times, he thought, were propitious for colonization, and Africa is the continent of the future.

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., followed in a brief address. He did not think he would dissuade the colored people from making their

exodus to the Northwest, but he would persuade them to make that greater journey across the Atlantic to that country of their own, the future of which we know not.

Addresses were also made by Ex-Governor James Pollock and Rev. D. C. Haynes.

The music was a volunteer offering by the choir of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, C. H. Roberts, Esq., leader, and their efforts, combined with those of the orators of the evening, made the occasion one of both pleasure and instruction. The meeting was adjourned with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Saul.

A meeting was held in Trenton, N. J., by the New Jersey Colonization Society, on Tuesday evening, May 13, in the First Presbyterian Church; Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., presided. A valuable history of the work of the American Colonization Society in founding Liberia, was read by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, followed by addresses from Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Mount Holly. The principal rivers and towns of Liberia were pointed out on a large map. It has been proposed to send Christian colored emigrants to establish a settlement near the St. John's river, in Grand Bassa county, Liberia, to be called *Finley*, in honor of Rev. Robert Finley, one of the chief founders of the Society. The "Jersey Mountain" is within thirty miles of the Atlantic Ocean, and silver ore has been found in the vicinity.

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#### DEPARTURE OF THE MONROVIA.

The new bark *Monrovia* went to sea from New York, on Saturday, June 14, on her second voyage for Liberia, having on board forty-four emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society. They are to settle at Brewerville, on the St. Paul's river. Three are from Boston, Mass., three from Washington City, thirteen from Craven Co., N. C., five from Charleston, S. C., and twenty from Phillips County, Arkansas. Twenty were reported as communicants in Baptist and Methodist churches. Of the adult males, five are farmers, two teachers and one each a minister of the Gospel, blacksmith, soap-maker, shoe-maker and cooper. They are a healthy class of people and of more than average intelligence and respectability. Among the cabin passengers are Rev. William A. Fair and wife, Episcopalian: Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., wife and son, African Methodist, and Rev. C. C. Brown, Baptist. The first named goes to Cape Palmas, the second to the St. Paul's river, and the third to Grand Bassa. Dr. Stanford, late Senator from the 14th District of Arkansas, visited Liberia over a year since and now returns as a permanent settler, accompanied by his family and some of his friends.

## ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA.

*By Barque Monrovia, from New York, June 14, 1879.**From Boston, Mass.*

NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	James B. Burton.....	42	Farmer.....	
2	Fannie E. Burton.....	35		Baptist.....
3	Henry Crawford.....	48	Soap Maker.....	

*From Washington, D. C.*

4	John T. Bell.....	37	Teacher.....	Baptist .....
5	Ella Bell.....	23		Baptist .....
6	Anna E. Bell.....	8mos.		

*From Woodbridge, Craven Co., N. C.*

7	Hardy B. Bennett.....	52	Blacksmith.....	Baptist .....
8	Maria Jane Bennett.....	51		Baptist .....
9	William H. Holt.....	53	Cooper.....	Methodist.....
10	Alice Holt.....	43		Methodist.....
11	Clara A. Holt.....	24	Teacher.....	Methodist.....
12	Nathaniel V. Holt.....	22	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
13	Abijah Holt.....	19		
14	Edward Holt.....	17		
15	Abraham Holt.....	10		
16	James F. Holt.....	6		
17	Moses H. Holt.....	4		
18	Julia S. Holt.....	2		
19	Elijah Holt.....	8mos.		

*From Charleston, S. C.*

20	John Simpson.....	40	Minister.....	Baptist.....
21	Julia Simpson.....	25		Baptist .....
22	Alpha D. Simpson.....	7		
23	Lorenzo C. Simpson.....	4		
24	John Simpson, Jr.....	2		

*From North Creek, Phillips Co., Arkansas.*

25	B. K. McKeever.....	31	Teacher.....	Methodist.....
26	Mary F. McKeever.....	24		Methodist.....
27	Sophia A. McKeever.....	5		
28	William H. McKeever.....	2		

*From Poplar Grove, Phillips Co., Arkansas.*

29	William Lucas.....	30	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
30	Susan Lucas.....	25		Methodist.....
31	Edward Lucas.....	7		
32	Charles Lucas.....	5		
33	Jesse W. Lucas.....	1		
34	Cain Lucas.....	24	Farmer.....	Methodist.....
35	M. L. Johnson.....	40	Shoemaker.....	
36	Sarah Johnson.....	45		Baptist .....
37	Julia Johnson.....	7		
38	William L. Johnson.....	3		
39	Julia Johnson.....	60		
40	Parker Yancey.....	52	Farmer.....	Baptist .....
41	Jane Yancey.....	47		Methodist.....
42	Armstead Yancey.....	12		Methodist.....
43	Martha Ann Yancey.....	10		
44	Chestina Yancey.....	8		

**Note.**—The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,323 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

## THE NEXT EXPEDITION.

The next expedition by the American Colonization Society will leave New York on Saturday, November 1st, when the bark *Liberia* will sail direct for Monrovia. The Society has applications from some 500,000 persons for passage and homes in that Republic, thus showing that there is some deep-seated cause impelling the colored people to seek a change of residence. The number of emigrants sent will depend upon the amount contributed. The chief difficulty of the Society is to restrain those who are not likely to succeed and be useful, and to obtain the means of settling others.

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## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Letters from Liberia announce the re-election of President Gardner and Vice President Warner, without opposition, on the first Tuesday in May. The cause of the apathy among the people as to politics, may be found in the wise reform going on, in which the development of the resources of the country is taking precedence of political ambition. The elections in Liberia are held biennially.

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## LIBERIA'S NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

The latest advices from Monrovia inform us that the North-West Boundary Mixed Commission has concluded its labors, and the result thus far is not satisfactory to the Liberian authorities. The Commission sat at Sulymah, in the disputed territory. The British Commissioners would not recognize the claims of Liberia to the territories in dispute. The Liberians are now waiting to see whether the British Government will endorse the decision of their Commissioners.

Sugaree, a few miles north of Cape Mount, is the point fixed upon as the North-West limit of Liberia. The Republic claimed twenty or thirty miles more of territory, including the far-famed Gallinas, up to the Jong River, (near Sherbro) which is also the limit of the Vey tribe, whose country commences twenty-five miles south of Cape Mount. Fixing the boundary at Sugaree will divide this most interesting tribe ; half will be under aboriginal rule and half under Liberian rule.

The Veys will be remembered as the only tribe on the African continent, and one of the very few in the world, who have invented an Alphabet, and reduced their own language to writing. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, and it is a pity that any portion of them should be lost to Liberia. But by judicious dealing with the portion of the tribe now under its jurisdiction it will be an easy matter to draw

the other portion into the Republic. All harsh measures should be avoided. Conciliatory means should be adopted: and we are persuaded that in the course of time the North-West Boundary Question will settle itself. If the Government of Liberia show tact and enlightened management the Vey tribe cannot be permanently divided.

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### THE BOUNDARY MIXED COMMISSION.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, May 2, 1879.

*My dear Sir:—*

I returned last week from Sulymah, a place about fifteen miles north of Cape Mount, where the Mixed Commission on the Liberia Northwest Boundary Question met according to its adjournment in February last, when at Sierra Leone.

I left home about the 29th of March, and landed at Sulymah on the 1st of April. We began our labors on the 1st of April and continued for twenty-five days. The British Commissioners were Mr. David Hopkins, Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and Mr. W. W. Streeten, Queen's Advocate, and acting Chief Justice at Sierra Leone. There were six pieces of territory to which Liberia was required, by the British, to prove her right of sovereignty, before they would acknowledge our claims, and the investigation began with the territories of Mauna Rock, Mauna and Sulymah.

After some twenty days spent in examining witnesses, as to the validity of our deeds, the right of the Chiefs, who signed our deeds, to convey, and as to the boundaries of the said territories, the British Commissioners admitted the validity of our deeds, but said that they were satisfied, from the testimony, that there were no countries known to the natives, of the names of Mauna Rock, Mauna, and Sulymah, and they were also satisfied that the Chiefs, who had signed our deeds, had no right to cede these territories to the Liberians. The Liberian Commissioners, Counsellor J. W. Morrell and myself, contended that we had fully established the claim of Liberia to these territories, and had clearly defined the boundaries of each tract of territory, and showed, by copies of treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, and for legitimate trade, made by Her Majesty's Government with the same Chief's who signed our deeds, which treaties were made just about a year before our deeds of cession, that those chiefs were, at that time, the rulers of those countries; and we also showed by oral testimony that the cession was made with the knowledge and consent of all the Chiefs and Headmen of those territories; and we contended as there was a disputed question between the British and Liberian Commissioners as to whether or not the claim of Liberia to the territories had been sustained and proved,

that question must be left to the decision of Commodore Shufeldt, the American Arbitrator. The British Commissioners refused to submit any question to the arbitrator, but said they were willing to ask his opinion on the matter, with the *reservation* that Her Majesty's Government should not be *bound* by that opinion, unless they chose to be bound. The Liberian Commissioners replied that they could not agree to that proposal, for it was contrary to the draft proposals of 1870, made between the British and Liberian Governments, on which this Mixed Commission was based, and was also contrary to the instructions given to the Liberian and British Commissioners, by which they are instructed to submit all disputed questions to the Arbitrator for his decision; and they also said that the proposal of the British Commissioners to ask the *opinion* of the Arbitrator, with such reservation, was an insult to the United States, and they, the Liberian Commissioners, would not consent to be a party to such an insult. They said that as the British Commissioners refused to submit anything to the Arbitrator, it was useless to continue the investigation, and they proposed that the Arbitrator be informed that the Mixed Commission had reached a stage where they could proceed no further, and that he would be furnished with an authentic copy of the proceedings. The British Commissioners agreed to this, and so the Arbitrator was furnished with a complete record of the proceedings, signed by all the Commissioners,—which I hope he will lay before his Government, that they may see with what courtesy the English have treated their Arbitrator, whom they have sent out here at a great expense, at the request of the British Government.

It would seem that Mr. Commissioner Hopkins came on the Commission with the intention of having a fair and impartial investigation and decision of the points submitted to the Commissioners, but not being a legal man, he seemed to defer too much to the legal knowledge and dictatorial manners of his colleague, who, it appears, came on the Commission with the determination not to allow the question to be settled in favor of Liberia; for while sitting in conference, at the first or second session of the Mixed Commission, while in conversation with us, he exclaimed, "Why, if we allow you Liberians to own the territories up to the Shebar River, our district of Sherbro will not be worth a button to the Colony of Sierra Leone." And that seemed to be the ruling idea with him during the whole of the proceedings. There must have been at least a thousand natives collected there from all parts of the countries lying between Liberia and the Sherbro' country, and we found by the testimony of the native witnesses, called by the British Commissioners, that ever since last October and November the Sierra Leone people have been making efforts to league the natives against us. One native witness testified, on cross examination, that the Commandant from British Sherbro', and one Mr. Edwards, Colonial Secretary

from Sierra Leone, had been all through these disputed territories, and had called the Chiefs to meet him at Sulymah last October or November, and had asked him and others to sign a paper that they had not sold their country to the Liberians, and also to sign a paper agreeing to make peace in the country among themselves. The witness said that he would not and did not sign the paper about making peace, but that he signed the paper against the Liberians, and that the Commandant gave him two pounds (£2) to sign. Another of their witnesses said, on cross-examination, that the Commandant asked him whether he had sold his country to the Liberians, and when he said, No, asked him to give him a man to take with him to Sierra Leone to tell the Governor that he had not sold his country; he said that he gave him a man, and when the man came back, the Governor sent him a letter saying he must not "Talk two words, for *something is going to turn up;*" and at the same time the Governor sent him a present of five pounds (£5). For what! This witness, a Chief named Mauno Sando, or Sandfish, is a Chief residing in Sugaree territory, just a short distance from Cape Mount, which territory Her Majesty's Government has admitted to be a part of Liberia. He is the same Chief who, in 1869, applied to the Liberian Government for protection against Prince Mauna of Gallinas, who was making war on him in favor of Chief Freeman, who was aspiring to be the principal Chief of Sugaree Country. We sent a force of five or six hundred men up there, drove back Prince Mauna and took Freeman prisoner, and then, as you may remember, we had to pay some fourteen thousand dollars for alleged damage done to British traders during that campaign. Mauno has sat in our Legislature for three years in succession, as one of the native referees, and yet such has been the influence brought to bear upon him, that he did all he could against our interests, and I learned from one of his subordinate Chiefs, that the British Commissioners had offered Marino one thousand dollars and a yearly stipend if he will sign a paper selling Sugaree Country to the English. But I trust that British greed and British gold may not be allowed to destroy Liberia, and so I shall wait in hope to see the result of the doings of the Mixed Commission, for I cannot think their Government will sustain their action.

Yours,

WILLIAM M. DAVIS.

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#### NOTES FROM THE (MONROVIA) OBSERVER.

THE United States Ship *Ticonderoga* arrived here on the evening of the 21st of February; salutes were exchanged at eight A. M. the next day; Commodore Shufeldt and the principal officers were received by President Gardner the same day.—The President of Liberia entertained Commodore Shufeldt and officers at breakfast.—Lieutenant Drake of the *Ticonderoga* has been detached to survey and examine the St. Paul's river. He will be accompanied by Benj. Anderson, Esqr., whom the Govern-

ment of Liberia directed to assist him, with an escort of fifteen men. He will be absent about a week.—The quarterly battalion drill and inspection of the First Regiment took place on the 18th of February; 375 men paraded with the colors. Lt. Colonel Moore was in command. The President reviewed, and addressed the Regiment in the afternoon.—Rev. G. W. Gibson has consented, at the request of the Wardens and Vestry, to resume his ministrations at Trinity Church. He is much respected and beloved by the congregation.—Commodore Shufeldt and the officers of the *Ticonderoga* were entertained at luncheon by the citizens of Monrovia on the 3d of March at the residence of James B. McGill, Esq. All the leading men were present. Mr. H. D. Brown chairman of the Common Council took the chair. Among others, were the toasts *The American Navy*, to which the Commodore replied, and *Our Aboriginal Brethren*, to which the Hon. William M. Davis responded in an eloquent and able speech, eliciting great enthusiasm.—Hon. Edward Wilmot Blyden, LL. D., Liberian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, arrived in this city March 12, from Sierra Leone in the steamship "Biafra." He was met on the wharf by Vice President Warner, who with Hon. John H. Smyth, U. S. Minister Resident and Mr. King, walked with him to the residence of the Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibson. Dr. Blyden is in good health, excellent spirits, and hopeful with regard to the future of Liberia and the Negro Race. On Wednesday and Thursday after paying his respects to the President he remained at home receiving his friends, many of whom called to see him.—The Rarque *Monrovia* left this port for New York on the 29th of March. Her cargo consisted of 264 tons camwood, 4362 gallons palm oil, 106,000 lbs. coffee, and 230 lbs. ivory. A number of passengers went in the vessel, among whom were the Hon. C. C. Brown, of Hartford, Grand Bassa; Rev. J. J. Monger, of Sinoe, Mrs. T. G. Fuller and Miss S. E. Nimmo, of this city, and Mrs. R. R. Farrow, of Clay-Ashland.

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### ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

**EDWARD S. MORRIS.**—A very large gathering was held on Friday, 21st of February, at Aldersgate Street, London, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, supported by a goodly company of prominent citizens, to hear a statement by Edward S. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, with regard to Liberia. Mr. Morris has devoted his life to a practical study of the means by which Africa may be civilized and evangelized, and, making use of means the most ready to his hand, he has devoted himself to the encouragement of the emigration of Negroes from the United States, and has secured in Liberia property of considerable extent, which he cultivates in such fashion as at once to develop the industry and secure the education of the native population. Mr. Morris's lecture was illustrated by some charming dissolving views, and it resulted in several very handsome contributions being made to him in aid of his Christian education enterprise.

**NOBLE OFFERS.**—The American Missionary Association has decided to accept Mr. Arthington's proposition, to give fifteen thousand dollars, to occupy a district in Central Africa, which lies south of Abyssinia and north of the Victoria Nyanza. It is accessible by the Nile, and steamers can be used on the Nile and its tributaries, so as to facilitate communication with different tribes. The Association calls for thirty-five thousand dollars more to start the mission. About ten missionaries will be required. Mr. Arthington offered the A. B. C. F. M. five thousand dollars on condition of its beginning a new mission in Central Africa. In addition to that sum he now offers to make another gift of ten thousand dollars for building a steamer to be used on the Congo, with a view to have the American Board locate its mission on the upper waters of that river, or at some point well inland and accessible by the Congo.

**RECEPTION OF MINISTER BLYDEN.**—On Thursday, the 13th of March, this distinguished Negro gentleman and scholar was accorded a public reception by the Government in order to mark its sense of his merit; and in recognition of his services as one of the chief representatives of Liberia abroad. The reception took place in the Hall of House of Representatives. The Secretary of State, Hon. G. W. Gibson, occupied

the chair, Mr. Blyden sitting on his left and Vice President Warner on his right. Among the officials and gentlemen present on the platform were Hon. Wm. H. Roe, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. J. T. Wiles, Postmaster General; James B. Yates, Esqr., Treasurer of the Republic; Hon. J. E. Moore, Associate Justice; Hon. W. D. Coleman, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. J. H. Smyth, the United States Minister Resident; Dr. J. H. Roberts, the Belgian Consul; Mr. C. A. Snetter, Collector of Customs, Col. A. D. Williams, Hon. S. C. Fuller, Mr. H. W. Johns, Sr., Prof. Freeman, and Revs. C. A. Pitman and J. T. Richardson.—*The (Monrovia) Observer.*

**GREENVILLE, SINOE COUNTY.**—Mrs. Priest writes to the Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society from Greenville, Sinoe county, Liberia, of the conversion of two girls in her school, and the religious progress of an African boy. It is deemed very important to have a school for girls at Greenville. Five thousand dollars would provide land and buildings, while a similar amount would furnish an endowment fund. Mrs. Priest and her husband, Rev. James M. Priest, are the oldest Presbyterian missionaries in Africa, having labored there for about forty years. Mrs. Priest was in early life, a member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

**THE BASSA MISSION, LIBERIA,** of the American Baptist Missionary Union, is located near the St. John's river, in Grand Bassa county, above Edina, and not far from Bexley. It is supposed that there are more than 100,000 persons in the Bassa tribe, readily accessible to missionary labor. The widows of Rev. R. F. Hill and of Rev. Jacob Voubrunn have striven to promote its good work, but need pecuniary aid for their schools and also preaching missionaries to reach the interior villages.

**THE AMERICAN BOARD PREPARING TO ENTER CENTRAL AFRICA.**—With a view to readiness for action in entering Central Africa, the Prudential Committee have decided to send at once to Great Britain and the Continent some person thoroughly qualified to gain, both from missionary and geographical societies as well as from individuals, all possible information concerning the various openings in Africa, the best methods of reaching the interior, and what equipments will be required in undertaking a mission. Rev. John O. Means, D. D., has been invited to go upon this errand.

**COAL AT LAKE NYASSA.**—Mr. John Gunn, superintendent of the agricultural department of the Scotch Free Church Mission at Livingstonia, announces in a letter that coal has been discovered on the shores of Lake Nyassa. Mr. Rhodes, who accompanied the late Captain Elton up country, partly for the purpose of exploration and partly on a hunting expedition, proceeded to the north end of the lake, and thence advanced along the western shore. While hunting at a spot about a mile back from the lake and ten miles south of Florence Bay, he ascended a gully which led to higher ground of sandstone formation. At an elevation of 400 feet above the level of the lake he met with a few pieces of pebbled coal in the bed of the gully, and continuing his investigations, he subsequently discovered three seams of coal. One of the seams was seven feet thick, and the thickness of the others is one foot and three feet respectively. The natives who formed Mr. Rhodes' party recognized the coal as the "makala" which, they said, they had seen burned on board the steamers. Several specimens of the coal have been taken to Livingstonia. Traces of alluvial gold were also discovered by Mr. Rhodes.

**ELEPHANT CONVEYANCING COMPANY.**—The presence of the King of the Belgians in England has naturally called attention to the fact that his Majesty is at the head of the International Association, which has undertaken the task of civilizing Africa by establishing commercial centres at suitable points in the interior, and also by improving the means of communication between those stations and the coast. We understand that in furtherance of this practical object it is proposed to form, under the sanction of the King, an "Elephant Conveyancing Company." There is no reason why a large amount of pecuniary success should not attend the operations of a company which seeks to employ on an extensive scale an animal fitted by nature to carry on the transport service of Africa. The scheme, it appears, has been approved by several of the

most eminent African travellers; and it will probably be found to mark another step in the development of the commerce and civilization of the dark continent.—*Daily News.*

SOUTH AFRICAN LITERATURE.—The existence of a very extensive traditional literature among the aboriginal nations of South Africa is a well-known fact. Not a few stories forming part of this literature have been written down. In some of them terms occur which no longer appear to be used in colloquial language, and the meanings of which are, in many cases, not fully understood. There is no doubt that they represent literary productions of great antiquity, handed down to the present generation in a somewhat similar manner to that in which the Homeric poems reached the age of Pisistratus. With a view to collecting this literature before it is entirely forgotten, a Folk-lore Society has been founded at Cape Town, with members in various parts of South Africa.

LIBERIAN COCOA.—Mr. Christy writes from London to the Monrovia *Observer*: “ You will be pleased to hear that we have made a sale of Liberian cocoa, cured as I directed—viz., in the style of the Trinidad cocoa, at the rate of 112s. per cwt. or 1s. per lb., in bond. I sent samples to the principal chocolate manufacturers in England and France, and they all reported highly on the quality and flavor; some thought that a day's less fermentation would have made it better, as the beans were not large enough to stand so much. Trinidad sold to-day at 120s. per cwt, but it was of a very fine quality.”

UNKNOWN AFRICA.—More than one-third of the African continent is still unknown to civilized nations. But at the mean rate of exploration since the beginning of the present century, the whole territory ought to be known in less than forty-eight years. This calculation takes no account of the geometrical progression of the discoveries which now produce in one year more than in the first twenty years of the century.—*H. Duveyrier.*

SOUTH AFRICAN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE WORLD.—The steamer Kangaroo, with part of the cable to be laid between Natal and Aden, lately left the Thames for Natal via the Suez Canal. The Natal and Zanzibar section will be open for business in July. This will place South Africa within a week's communication of London. The remainder of the line will be completed before the end of the present year.

THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, near Oxford, in Chester county, Pa., was commenced as the “Ashmun Institute,” named in honor of Rev. Jehudi Ashmun, an early Governor of Liberia. Its original design, to prepare missionaries for Africa, has been kept in view, and there are now ten young men from Africa, known as Liberians, Bassas, Congos, and Veys who are students in the institution. Six new Presbyterian missionaries are greatly needed in Liberia.

THE FIRST SLAVE CASE IN ENGLAND.—A planter brought to London a slave called James Somerset, in 1772, and when he fell ill inhumanly turned him out of doors. Mr. Granville Sharp, a philanthropic barrister, found him in the street, placed him in a hospital, where he recovered his health, and then got him a situation as a servant. Two years after his old master arrested and imprisoned him as a runaway slave. Mr. Sharp brought the case before the Lord Mayor, who ordered Somerset to be set at liberty. But the master seized him violently in presence of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sharp, on which the latter brought an action against the master for assault. The question of law was finally referred to the twelve judges, in February and May of that year, who decided unanimously that no man can be accounted a slave on English territory. This decision is often quoted, as though the soil of Great Britain made a slave free; but that is a legal fiction. Evidently, it is only when a slave (so called) comes within the reach of an English court that his freedom is declared. At that time the American colonies were beginning their quarrel with Great Britain, but had not renounced their allegiance. All the colonies were subject to the common law of England; and if in Virginia or Jamaica there had been a judge as upright and able as Lord Mansfield, and a philanthropist as zealous as Granville Sharp, it would seem that slavery might have been dissolved by a few judicial trials.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

[July, 1879.]

## RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of April, 1879.

## MAINE. (\$2,000.00).

*Bath.* Legacy of Rev. John W. Ellingwood, D.D., by James M. Gordon, Esq., Adm'r..... 2,000 00

## NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$1.40).

*New Boston.* Presbyterian Society, by Mrs. Neal McLane..... 1 40

## MASSACHUSETTS. (\$105.00).

*Boston.* A. A. Lawrence, Edward Wheelwright, Abbott Lawrence, ea. \$20; H. S. Chase, Isaac N. Cary, J. Huntington Wollcott, J. P. Milledge, ea., \$10.... 100 00  
*Dedham.* A friend..... 5 00

## CONNECTICUT. (\$2,000.00).

*Hartford.* Legacy of James B. Hosmer, Esq., by Roland Mathew, Esq., Executor..... 2,000 00

## AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$4.00).

Virginia, \$1; Louisiana \$2; Arkansas, \$1..... 4 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	106 40
Legacies.....	4,000 00
Emigrants toward passage.....	100 00
African Repository.....	4 00
Interest.....	11 99
Rent of Colonization Building....	205 50

Total Receipts in April      \$4,427 89

During the month of May, 1879.

## MASSACHUSETTS. (\$165.00).

*Dedham.* Miss M. C. Burgess.... 75 00  
*Boston.* J. F. Hunnewell, Edward Lawrence, J. W. Converse, Dr. Henry Lyon, Caleb Stetson, ea. \$10; Hon. Charles Francis Adams, S. Frentiss Hill, G. W. Little, P. J. Stone, B. R. Curtis, F. Jones, T. T. Sawyer, Rev. A. P. Chute, ea. \$5..... 90 00

## PENNSYLVANIA. (\$300.00).

*Philadelphia.* Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for special emigration..... 300 00

## AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.00).

North Carolina, \$2; Alabama, \$1; Missouri, \$1; Liberia, \$2..... 6 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	465 00
Emigrants toward passage.....	150 00
African Repository.....	6 00
Rent of Colonization Building....	200 50

Total Receipts in May,      \$821 50

During the month of June, 1879.

## CONNECTICUT. (\$64.00.)

*Hartford.* Prof. Riddle..... 5 00  
*New Haven.* President Woolsey, Mrs. J. Fellowes, Miss Gerry, ea. \$10; Nathan Peck, \$7; Atwater Treat, Dr. Bishop, Henry Trowbridge, ea. \$5; Rev. Dr. L. Bacon \$2..... 54 00  
*Bridgeport.* Captain Brooks.... 5 00

## NEW JERSEY. (\$36.00.)

*Newark.* Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, \$25; Joseph N. Tuttle, \$10..

*Trenton.* Mrs. Margaret Stetler..

## PENNSYLVANIA. (\$2,000.00.)

*Philadelphia.* Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for passage and settlement at Brewerville, Li-

beria, of emigrants by the bark Monrovia, June 14; by Rev. John S. Wallace, Cor. Sec..... 2,000 00

## AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$3.00.)

Arkansas, \$1; Texas, \$1; Liberia, \$1..... 3 00

## RECAPITULATION.

Donations.....	2,100 00
Emigrants toward passage.....	30 00
African Repository.....	3 00
Rent of Colonization Building....	193 00
Interest for schools in Liberia....	90 00
Sale of old furniture.....	4 50

Total Receipts in June      \$2,420 50





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African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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